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pleasing simplicity. The book is not only intelligible but interesting and instructive. Although the author confines himself to a study of the problems confronting the examiner of insurance companies, yet his successful attempt "to impart the knowledge by suggestion rather than by direct statement" has given his book a wider application. It is well worth the attention of every student of accounting and financial administration.

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*Land Problems and National Welfare.* By CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, with an Introduction by VISCOUNT MILNER. London and New York: John Lane Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xvii+344.

This is an exposition of the doctrines of the protectionist movement in England from the point of view of the large landowner. Assuming that "land reform must be the basis of all social reform" and that a decided increase in agricultural production is absolutely necessary if England is to maintain her position among nations, the author advises scientific agriculture, the establishment of small holdings, political coherence of the agricultural classes, and a protective tariff on agricultural products as the means most likely to bring about the results desired. And a new Nationalist Party should be formed for the purpose of obtaining these reforms.

The book is apparently intended for popular reading, and its lack of organization, the absence of authoritative citations for the many statements of fact, and the statistics that are inserted at random, together with the political bias of the writer, render it of little scientific value.

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*The Industrial History of the United States.* By KATHERINE COMAN. New and revised ed. New York: Macmillan, 1910. 8vo, pp. xvi+461.

Of the two chapters that have been added to the book, one is the result of a rearrangement of the subject-matter of chaps. vi and vii with some elaboration of the topics of internal improvements and land speculation in the period before 1837. In the final chapter, which is entirely new, the author presents a clear and interesting summary of the more essential facts concerning the conservation movement. Although an unbiased attitude is usually maintained in this presentation, extreme cases are at times cited as types, as when (p. 383), for instance, a decline in the yield of certain wheat-lands from 50 to 14 bushels per acre is given as typical of the effect of careless American agriculture. Though the book has been entirely revised, the other changes are not important and chiefly serve to bring the volume up to date.